

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 199—79th Congress

Chapter 431—1st Session

H. R. 1765

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 199	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 1765 . . .	1

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 199

AGRICULTURAL BY-PRODUCTS LABORATORY. Provisions for conveyance to Iowa of this laboratory building at the Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 1765

- January 25, 1945 Introduced by Mr. Cunningham and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
- June 26, 1945 House Committee on Agriculture reported the bill without amendment. House Report 792.
- July 3, 1945 Discussed in the House and passed without amendment.
- July 6, 1945 Referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as referred to the Committee.
- September 25, 1945 Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported the bill without amendment. Senate Report 590. Print of the bill as reported.
- October 9, 1945 Discussed in the Senate and passed without amendment.
- October 19, 1945 Approved. Public Law 199.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1765

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1945

Mr. CUNNINGHAM introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to donate and convey to the State of Iowa all right, title,
5 and interest of the United States in and to certain premises,
6 situate on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agricul-
7 ture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, conveyed to the
8 United States by the State of Iowa by warranty deed dated
9 January 12, 1934, recorded in deed book 76, page 374, of
10 the records of Story County, Iowa, and the laboratory build-
11 ing which the United States has erected thereon for farm
12 waste investigations.

A BILL

To provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM

JANUARY 25, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued June 27, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, June 26, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Agricultural organization.....	Forestry.....	19, 26	Postal service.....	6, 15
.....	Housing.....	9, 33	Price control.....	10, 23, 27
Appropriations.....	Information.....	2, 25	Property management.....	13, 17
4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 31	Labor, farm.....	2	Purchasing.....	7, 16
Banking and currency.....	Lands.....	18	Rationing.....	23, 27
Dairy industry.....	Latin America.....	2	Regional authorities.....	21
Electrification.....	Legislative program.....	10	Soil conservation.....	13
Employment.....	Nomination.....	3	Subsidies.....	32
Food and drugs.....	Organization.....	14	Transportation.....	2
Food adm. (general).....	Payments in lieu of taxes.		Veterans.....	20, 33
)	19	Water conservation.....	13
Food supply.....	Personnel.....	1		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed nomination of J.B. Hutson to be Under Secretary of Agriculture, completed congressional action on pay bill, began debate on war agencies appropriation bill, and passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. House began debate on second deficiency appropriation bill and passed military appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. PAY BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 807 (pp. 6815-8). (For provisions see Digest 125.) The House agreed to the report June 25. This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 3368 (pp. 6830-46). Agreed to the committee amendments to strike out the House amendment prohibiting the use of NWLB funds in connection with investigations, hearings, etc., concerning bargaining units composed wholly or partly of farm laborers (p. 6830) and pertaining to ODT, the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and OWI (pp. 6830-40). Rejected amendments by Sen. Gurney, S.Dak., (29-46) to reduce OWI funds from \$39,670,215 to \$20,000,000 (pp. 6833-45) and by Sen. Bridges, N.H., (32-37) to reduce OWI funds to \$35,000,000 (House figure) (pp. 6845-6).
3. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of J.B. Hutson to be Under Secretary of Agriculture (p. 6853).
4. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 3199 (pp. 6812-4, 6818-30). (For provisions see Digest 125.) Sens. McKellar, Mead, Tydings, Murdock, Hayden, Burton, Ball, and Wherry were appointed conferees (p. 6830).
5. D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Received and agreed to the conference report on this bill H.R. 3306 (p. 6811). (For items of interest see Digest 116.) The House had agreed to the conference report and receded on items in disagreement June 21. This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. POSTAGE RATES. Passed as reported H.J.Res. 184, to continue the temporary increases in postal rates on first-class postal matter (pp. 6811-2).

7. CONTRACT RENEGOTIATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 3395, to extend through Dec. 31, 1945, the termination date under the Renegotiation Act (p. 6812).
8. FOOD AND DRUG. Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3266, to provide for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of penicillin or any derivative thereof (S.Rept. 410)(p. 6810).
9. HOUSING. Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3278, to increase the appropriation authorization for defense housing by \$30,000,000 (S. Rept. 418)(p. 6810).
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Barkley announced that action is pending (for this week) on the price-control bill, the war agencies appropriation bill, and the bill relating to the Bretton Woods agreement (p. 6846).

HOUSE

11. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 3579, after agreeing to a resolution waiving all points of order against the bill (pp. 6871-83). (For provisions see Digest 126.) Rep. Cannon, Mo., discussed the bill's provisions and several members criticized the Appropriations Committee's action with respect to the FEPC appropriation bill (pp. 6873-83).
12. MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 3550 (pp. 6857-71). Rep. Poage, Tex., and others discussed his amendment to strike out the oleomargarine-purchase limitation. The amendment was rejected, 54-80. (pp. 6864-8.)
13. PROPERTY REQUISITION. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 538, to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition certain material, equipment, etc., no longer needed to prosecute the war, and to use such material in soil conservation and water conservation work and to distribute such material by grant or loan to public bodies (H.Rept. 791)(p. 6890).
14. ORGANIZATION. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 65, to transfer to RFC the functions, powers, duties, and records of the Defense Plant Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Supplies Corporation, and the Disaster Loan Corporation (H.Rept. 815) (p. 6890).
15. POSTAGE RATES. Conferees were appointed on H.J.Res. 184, to continue temporary increases in postal rates on first-class matter (pp. 6883). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
16. FAIR EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Slaughter, Mo., criticized the Solicitor of Interior Department's action urging support for FEPC and inserted a Washington Evening Star article on the subject (p. 6855).
Rep. Ervin, N.C., criticized legislation to create a permanent FEPC and discussed the effects of such legislation upon Federal employment, interstate commerce, purchasing, veterans' employment, etc. (pp. 6885-9).
17. PROPERTY DISPOSITION. Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1765, to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the agricultural by-products laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts (H.Rept. 792) (p. 6890).

The analysis which I am outlining to you now is the result of deep and thorough study of this proposal. In view of that fact, I think it is my duty at this time to give to the Members of the House and, through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to the American people the results of my study.

There are many people who do not understand the FEPC proposal, as it is clothed in disguise under a high-sounding title. The majority of those who believe that they are in favor of this bill are merely deceived by its title.

CONTRARY TO AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

The FEPC proposal is contrary to the American way of life. It would give us a totalitarian government. There are four well-known places in the world where all of the powers, which would be vested in the FEPC, have been exercised by government bureaucrats within recent years. Those four places are Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia.

The FEPC proposal is an imposition on the American people. It was prepared to deceive, and it has succeeded in deceiving, many good Americans who favor the American way of life and who detest every form of totalitarian government. The American people always favor the underdog. It is natural with an American to take the side of a small person who is being imposed upon by a large person or of a small boy who is engaged in combat with a large boy. It is natural with Americans to favor small nations and to be sympathetic with minority groups.

As for myself, I have in my veins some of the blood of the Quakers, some of the blood of the Huguenots, and some of the blood of the Pilgrims. With that blood in my veins, I am bound to be sympathetic with minorities who feel that they are underprivileged or imposed upon.

Under the guise of helping minorities, the FEPC bill would create a new America with a totalitarian government.

The FEPC proposal is contrary to the beliefs of George Washington, who fought a war to get rid of government by remote control and who, if here today, would be opposed to government by long-distance telephone.

The FEPC proposal is contrary to the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, who opposed centralized government and who, if he were here today, would be opposed to government by either flying squadrons or static squadrons or bureaucrats.

The FEPC proposal would be contrary to the teachings of Abraham Lincoln, who, if here today, would oppose slavery imposed upon American people by the FEPC.

The FEPC proposal is contrary to the "four freedoms," in that it would subject the American people to fear of the tremendous powers and un-American procedures which would be vested in the FEPC.

The FEPC would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of article I, section 2 of the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief that the House of Representatives should choose its own officers; would be con-

trary to the spirit, if not the letter, of article I, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief that the United States Senate should choose its own officers; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of article I, section 4 of the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief that the times, places, and manner of election shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of article II, section 2 of the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief that inferior officers of the United States shall be appointed by the President, by the courts of law, or by the heads of departments; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the ninth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief that "the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people"; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States which expresses our belief that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people"; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief in freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and the right of peaceable assembly; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief in the right of the people to have a State militia; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief that people should be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief that no person should be deprived of property without due process of law; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief that excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments should not be inflicted upon the American people; would be contrary to the spirit, if not the letter of clause 3, of section 8, of article I of the Constitution of the United States, which expresses our belief that Congress should regulate interstate commerce in proper cases, but should not regulate intra-state or purely local business enterprise.

The FEPC proposal would be contrary to the purposes for which we are fighting World War II, in that it would subject the American people to the instrumentality of fear, which our loved ones overseas are fighting to eradicate in foreign lands and would not like to see established in the United States during their absence.

In short, the FEPC proposal is an attack upon our fortress of liberty and upon our citadel of freedom.

YOUR PART AND MINE

If you will give play to your imagination and indulge me for a moment in a flight of fancy, let us imagine that our fundamental rights are preserved and protected in a fortress, or citadel, and that the great leaders of our Nation are in charge of that fortress; that attacks, made secretly, and in disguise, may be expected on that fortress; and that all good Americans must be prepared to defend it. What could you and I, as average Americans, do to defend that citadel? What would be your part and mine?

The average American, like myself, could only hope to serve as a private in the ranks. Some of us could stand on guard, and some could act as scouts to detect the approach of the enemy, while others could serve as buglers to awaken our garrison to man the battle stations to defend the ramparts of freedom.

Returning now to the realm of reality, and applying those lessons of imagination to the less spectacular field of legislation, I can only say that in my limited field of service, as a new Member of the House, I have given the FEPC proposal the best study of which I am capable. I have found it to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. I see in it the most far-reaching plan of attack yet devised upon the ramparts of our freedom. I see that the attack is to be a secret attack, made while the American people are off guard in the consideration of many important matters. The attack is to be made, and is being made, by people who pretend to be "friends bearing gifts." I see that many good Americans have been deceived, and are now deceived, by these enemies who pretend to be friends. I think I see some danger that our ramparts of freedom may be invaded and our citadel of liberty destroyed unless privates in the ranks, like you and myself, exert our efforts immediately to retard the clutching hand of bureaucracy.

Thus, having studied this FEPC proposal, and believing that I understand the bill's language, which would deprive us of our freedom, I am now doing the best that I can to sound the bugle call to the American people to help defeat this proposal, to beat back the enemy, before we are overwhelmed and deprived of our liberty. However, I will not be content to merely sound the bugle call to help rally our forces to resist this attack.

We must strengthen our fortress, not only to discourage attacks but to make such attacks unnecessary. The ramparts of freedom cannot be safe unless all of the American people have full employment, within the framework of the system of private enterprise and the American way of life.

It is my purpose to discuss this latter question again at a later date. Pending that time, I wish to assure those who respond to my call to repel the attack which is now being made upon the American way of life by the FEPC proposal that I shall gladly join hands with them in strengthening our economic fortress, in order that Americans of all classes, colors, and creeds, both majorities and minorities, especially the underprivileged, may enjoy a more abundant life.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia, for 1 day, June 27, on account of official business.

To Mr. SASSNER, for Wednesday, June 27, on account of official business at the United States Naval Academy with Subcommittee of Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 463. An act to amend section 927 of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia, relating to insane criminals; and

S. 807. An act to improve salary and wage administration in the Federal service; to provide pay for overtime and for night and holiday work; to amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to bring about a reduction in Federal personnel and to establish personnel ceilings for Federal departments and agencies; to require a quarterly analysis of Federal employment; and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 27, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Wednesday, June 27, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, in open session, on Wednesday, June 27, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Committee Room 356, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

(Wednesday, June 27, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Public Lands on Wednesday, June 27, 1945, at 11 a. m., at which time testimony will be heard on H. R. 1992, H. R. 2851, H. R. 3025, and S. 100.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Wednesday, June 27, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary, beginning at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 27, 1945, to continue hearings on the bill (H. R. 2788) to amend title 28 of the Judicial Code in regard to the limitation of certain actions, and for other purposes. The hearing will be held in room 346, Old House Office Building.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. POAGE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 538. A bill to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition certain material, equipment, and supplies not needed for the prosecution of the war and for the national defense and to use such material, equipment, and supplies in soil and water conservation work and to distribute such ma-

terial, equipment, and supplies by grant or loan to public bodies, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 791). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POAGE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 1765. A bill to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa for the agricultural by-products laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts; without amendment (Rept. No. 792). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. Senate Joint Resolution 65. Joint resolution to transfer to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the functions, powers, duties, and records of certain corporations; without amendment (Rept. No. 815). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. S. 69. An act for the relief of settlers on the International Strip at Nogales, Ariz.; without amendment (Rept. No. 793). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. S. 75. An act for the relief of Thomas C. Locke; without amendment (Rept. No. 794). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. S. 134. An act for the relief of Ida E. Laurie and Zella Rickard; with amendment (Rept. No. 795). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. S. 301. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McGhee; without amendment (Rept. No. 796). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin: Committee on Claims. S. 501. An act for the relief of the Catholic Chancery Office, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 797). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin: Committee on Claims. S. 512. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Brooks; without amendment (Rept. No. 798). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HOOK: Committee on Claims. S. 672. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Clifton R. Weir; without amendment (Rept. No. 799). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HOOK: Committee on Claims. S. 712. An act for the relief of William B. Scott; without amendment (Rept. No. 800). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. S. 748. An act for the relief of Nita Rodum; without amendment (Rept. No. 801). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. S. 784. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Webb, Sr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 802). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. S. 867. An act for the relief of Ruby Doris Calvert, as administratrix of the estate of Frederick Calvert, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 803). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. S. 956. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Sanders; without amendment (Rept. No. 804). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 851. A bill for the relief of Oscar R. Steinert; with amendment (Rept. No. 805). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1563. A bill for the relief of Lamar Oxley, a minor; with amendment (Rept. No. 806). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1565. A bill for the relief of Inglis Construction Co., a corporation; without amendment (Rept. No. 807). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1674. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ollie Patton; without amendment (Rept. No. 808). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1851. A bill for the relief of the widow and three children of Greenfield Payne; with amendment (Rept. No. 809). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SCRIVNER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2193. A bill for the relief of G. Hinders; with amendment (Rept. No. 810). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HOOK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2317. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Virginia M. Kiser; with amendment (Rept. No. 811). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HEDRICK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2529. A bill for the relief of Earl J. Shows; without amendment (Rept. No. 812). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2545. A bill for the relief of Florida Rhone Burch; without amendment (Rept. No. 813). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2866. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rita Chauvin Green; with amendment (Rept. No. 814). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H.R. 3592. A bill to facilitate the construction of dormitories and other living quarters for married veterans receiving education or training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RIZLEY:

H. R. 3593. A bill relating to the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of the State of Texas; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 3594. A bill relating to emergency hospitalization of veterans; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 3595. A bill to authorize mining, milling, or smelting loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 3596. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WINSTEAD:

H. R. 3597. A bill to make the point system in effect with respect to discharge or release from the Army applicable to the release of conscientious objectors from the work to which they have been assigned; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CONVEYANCE TO STATE OF IOWA OF AGRICULTURAL BYPRODUCTS LABORATORY

JUNE 26, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

) Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 1765]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1765) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

The following letter is deemed sufficient explanation of the purposes of this proposed legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1945.

Hon. JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FLANNAGAN: This is in reply to your request of February 10, 1945, which was acknowledged February 20, 1945, for a report on H. R. 1765, a bill "to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts." The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to donate and convey to the State of Iowa all right, title and interest of the United States in the premises and building known as the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.

The Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory building is of brick, stone, and steel construction, completely fireproof. It is 100 feet by 80 feet by 40 feet in height. The building is divided into two sections, one of which was built for laboratories and offices, and the other for the erection and operation of pilot plants. The pilot-plant portion is 76 feet by 58 feet with a second floor open gallery. The total floor space is approximately 15,000 square feet.

Construction of the building was started early in the spring of 1934 with an allotment of \$70,000 made by the Public Works Administration. An additional \$10,000 was made available in April 1935. The site for this building was formally deeded to the United States by the State of Iowa (by State board of education), January 12, 1934. The deed carries the provision "the same to be used for the purpose of erecting thereon a laboratory building for farm-waste investigations." In view of the fact that the site of this building is within the campus of Iowa State College, the college made available to the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils the services of the head of their architectural department who designed and

assisted in the preparation of the plans for the building to be erected. Work on the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory was completed June 1935, and the building was occupied by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils promptly thereafter.

The cooperative work on farm wastes for which the building was constructed was first provided for in the fiscal year 1932. The report of the House Committee on Appropriations on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1932, called attention, under the subappropriation item "Agricultural Chemical Investigations" of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, to an increase above the budget which the committee had granted of "* * * \$75,000 for investigations, in cooperation with the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, for the utilization of farm wastes, including cornstalks, cereal straws, corn cobs, oat hulls, cotton stalks, cottonseed hulls, cotton mottes, flax straw, peanut hulls, rice hulls, sugarcane bagasse, and other agricultural waste products." This increase of \$75,000 for the purpose stated above was included in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 as approved February 23, 1931.

Acting on the authority referred to in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, and with the funds provided therein for this specific purpose, the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils established, in cooperation with the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, an agricultural byproducts laboratory to conduct research on farm byproducts, crop wastes, trade wastes, and similar material, and on special chemical or other products derived from these materials. The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils entered upon these cooperative investigations with the Iowa State College in the summer of 1931, Iowa State College providing for this purpose quarters in their Industrial Engineering Building on the campus of the college at Ames, Iowa. Under the cooperative arrangement, the Iowa State College furnished free-of-cost building, office, and laboratory space, including light, heat, electric power, steam, gas, janitor service, telephone, and use of such of its apparatus and special equipment as was not provided by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of this Department. These cooperative investigations were continued under these conditions of space occupancy in quarters furnished by the Iowa State College until June 1935.

It was in recognition of the difficulty of the Iowa State College in providing completely adequate facilities for these investigations within its own buildings that the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of this Department in 1933 requested allocation of funds from the Public Works Administration for the construction of an agricultural byproducts laboratory to be erected on a site on the campus of the Iowa State College, which site was to be deeded to the United States for this purpose. As previously mentioned, the land was deeded in 1934 and the building was completed in 1935.

In the Agricultural Adjustment Act approved February 16, 1938 (title II, sec. 202 (a) to (f)) the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized and directed to establish, equip, and maintain four regional research laboratories, one for each major farm-producing area and at such laboratories to conduct researches into and to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses, and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof. A sum of not to exceed \$4,000,000 was to be provided for these regional laboratories, the Secretary to allocate one-fourth of the sum annually to each of the four laboratories established. The Northern Regional Research Laboratory established under this authority was located at Peoria, Ill., and in July 1941 the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering (formerly the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils) that had been conducted on the industrial utilization of farm wastes and byproducts at the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, was transferred to and made a part of the research of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

At the same time the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering in the field of agricultural engineering, which was carried on in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the Iowa State College, and which had been housed in the engineering building of the college, was moved into the agricultural byproducts building of the Bureau. This building continued then to be used for agricultural engineering research in cooperation with Iowa State College, including analytical studies of methods and machinery for corn products with the objective of lowering costs of production; development of methods of gathering, curing, baking, and otherwise preparing farm residues for shipment by processing plants; investigations to ascertain what types of grain-storage structures and equipment would best preserve and improve the quality of grain stored on the farms, etc. The engineering building of the Iowa State

College had been destroyed by fire at about the time our agricultural engineering work was moved into the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory Building, and with the completion of the new engineering building by the Iowa State College on the campus, provision has been made for carrying on the cooperative agricultural engineering investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture in this State college building.

As a result of the establishment of the four regional research laboratories under the authority contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which provides for research into and the development of new scientific, chemical, and technical uses for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof to be conducted at such laboratories, the Department of Agriculture is no longer in a position to utilize the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory Building for the purpose for which the State of Iowa deeded the site to the United States, i. e., for the purpose of erecting thereon a laboratory building for farm-waste investigations.

In view of the circumstances outlined, the Department would not be opposed to the passage of H. R. 1765.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, *Secretary.*



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued July 4, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, July 3, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	12, 27	Food supply....	17, 23, 35, 37,	Post-war planning.....	11
Appropriations...10, 24, 25,	26, 47		38, 47	Price control...15, 22, 24, 31	
Claims.....	26	Foreign relations....	19, 38		35, 43
Contract renegotiation..48		Forestry.....	3, 13, 29	Property requisition.....	49
Corporations.....	32	Lands.....	1, 2, 3, 46	R.F.C.....	52
Education.....	2, 6	Latin-America.....	4	Rationing.....	22, 35
Electrification.....	25	Lend-Lease.....	37	Reclamation.....	25, 41
Employment.....	40	Machinery, farm.....	36	Research.....	6, 34
Exports.....	9, 50	Marketing.....	9, 16, 17, 44	Roads.....	4
Farm credit.....	45	Monopolies.....	51	Selective service.....	5
Fisheries.....	18, 31	Nomination.....	14	Soil conservation.....	1, 8
Food adm. (general)..... 9	, 16, 17, 31, 35, 53	Paper supply.....	13	Surplus property....8, 14, 30	
		Personnel.....	5, 7, 20, 21	Veterans.....	36
			33, 42		

HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Wherry criticized food "maladministration." Sen. Wiley criticized the butter situation. Senate Committee reported resolution to investigate newsprint shortage. House Committee reported resolution for road investigation. Rep. Clason criticized food administration. Rep. Patman discussed history of slaughtering-quota amendment. Rep. Keefe discussed rye-trading practices and criticized WFA's rye exports.

HOUSE

1. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2613, to authorize this Department to settle claims to certain lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which have been occupied in adverse possession (pp. 7305-6).
2. REHABILITATION LANDS; EDUCATION. Passed without amendment S. 660, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant a tract of land from the Louisiana Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to the Louisiana University and Agricultural and Mechanical College (pp. 7304-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. FOREST LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 1992, to authorize this Department to sell a tract of forest land to the Roman Catholic Church (p. 7310).
4. ROADS INVESTIGATION. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 255, to authorize the Roads Committee to investigate Government construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (pp. 7297-301). There was discussion of the Inter-American Highway.
5. RETIREMENT; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Passed as reported H. R. 3256, which provides that during war or emergency any officer or employee subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act who has left or leaves his position to enter the armed forces shall not be considered as separated from his position because of such service with the armed forces (p. 7305).
6. RESEARCH PROPERTY; EDUCATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 1765, to provide for conveyance of the ARA laboratory at Ames, Iowa, to the Iowa College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (p. 7307).

7. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. Rep. Celler, N. Y., spoke in favor of repeal of the Hatch Political Activities Act (p. 7293).
8. SOIL CONSERVATION; SURPLUS PROPERTY. After discussion, H. R. 538, to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition surplus Government property for use by soil-conservation districts, was passed over at the request of Rep. Cochran, Mo. (pp. 7311-2).
9. RYE MARKETING. Rep. Keefe, Wis., discussed WFA's complaint against certain rye traders under the Commodity Exchange Act and criticized WFA for purchasing rye for export (pp. 7317-21).
10. WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported a substitute for this bill (H. Rept. 851) (p. 7322).
11. POST-WAR PLANNING. The Special Committee on Post-war Economic and Policy Planning submitted a report (H. Rept. 852) pursuant to H. Res. 60 (p. 7322).
12. ADJOURNED until Thurs., July 5 (p. 7322).

SENATE

13. PAPER SUPPLY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 135, to provide for an investigation into the existing newsprint shortage (S. Rept. 451). To Audit-Control Committee. (p. 7258.)
14. NOMINATION. Debated the nomination of W. Stewart Symington to be a member of the Surplus Property Board (pp. 7265-6).
15. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a constituent's letter criticizing "poor" farm prices on chickens (p. 7261).
16. BUTTER SITUATION. Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticized the "intolerable" butter situation and inserted his letter to Secretary Anderson on this subject (pp. 7261-2).
17. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., criticized "maladministration" of the food-distribution program, stated that there are "thousands of tons of food, defined by those who testified as food in dead storage," and inserted a CCC advertisement and a schedule of evaporated milk available for sale (pp. 7267-9).
18. FISH INVESTIGATION. Received from FTC reports on the cost of production and distribution of fish. To Commerce Committee. (p. 7255.)
19. UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. Sen. Bushfield, S. Dak., spoke favoring ratification of the Charter (pp. 7263-5).
20. PERSONNEL CEILINGS. Received the Budget Bureau's final report on personnel-ceiling activities for the fiscal year 1945. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7255.)
21. PAY BILL. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring this bill, S. 807 (pp. 7256-7).
22. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Received a Calif. housewife's letter criticizing OPA regulations (p. 7257).
23. FOOD SUPPLY. Sen. Tydings, Md., inserted Md. housewives' resolution urging

the Attorney General's direction or supervision. The Administrator may compromise and make final settlement of such litigation and pay the amount due under any compromise or judgment. Complaints in condemnation proceedings permitted by section 2 (c) and 2 (d) of this act shall be signed, verified, and filed by the Administrator."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 1, change the semicolon to a period and strike the balance of the line and all of lines 2 through 12.

Page 3, strike lines 24 and 25; pages 4 and 5, strike the entire page; page 6, strike lines 1 through 9; and substitute the following in lieu thereof:

"(b) The Administrator, the Secretary of War, and the Federal Power Commission, respectively, are authorized to appoint, subject to the civil-service laws, such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, the appointment of whom is not otherwise provided for, and to fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The Administrator may employ laborers, mechanics, and workmen in connection with construction work or the operation and maintenance of electrical facilities (hereinafter called "laborers, mechanics, and workmen") subject to the civil-service laws, and fix their compensation without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and any other laws, rules, or regulations relating to the payment of employees of the United States except the act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 468), as amended, to the extent that it otherwise is applicable. The Administrator is further authorized to employ physicians, under agreement and without regard to the civil-service laws or regulations, to make physical examinations of employees or prospective employees who are or may become laborers, mechanics, and workmen. The Administrator, the Secretary of War, and the Federal Power Commission, respectively, are also authorized to appoint, without regard to the civil-service laws, such experts as may be necessary for carrying out the functions entrusted to them under this act and to fix the compensation of each of such experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but at not to exceed \$7,500 per annum."

Page 8, add a new section, to be designated section 7, as follows:

"SEC. 7. (a) Section 1426 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) Certain Employees of Bonneville Power Administrator: The term "employment" shall include such service as is determined by the Bonneville Power Administrator (hereinafter called the Administrator) to be performed after December 31, 1945, by a laborer, mechanic, or workman, in connection with construction work or the operation and maintenance of electrical facilities, as an employee performing service for the Administrator, but shall not include any service performed by such a laborer, mechanic, or workman, to whom the act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 468), as amended, applies. The term "wages" means, with respect to service which constitutes employment by reason of this subsection, such amount of remuneration as is determined (subject to the provisions of this section) by the Administrator to be paid for such service. The Administrator is authorized and directed to comply with the provisions of the internal revenue laws on behalf of the United States as the employer of individuals whose service constitutes employment by reason of this subsection."

"(b) Section 209 of the Social Security Act, as amended, is amended by adding at

the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(p) (1) The term "employment" shall include such service as is determined by the Bonneville Power Administrator (hereinafter called the Administrator) to be performed after December 31, 1945, by a laborer, mechanic, or workman, in connection with construction work or the operation and maintenance of electrical facilities, as an employee performing service for the Administrator, but shall not include any service performed by such a laborer, mechanic, or workman to whom the act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 468), as amended, applies.

"(2) The Social Security Board shall not make determinations as to whether an individual has performed services which are employment by reason of this subsection, the periods of such services, the amounts of remuneration for such services which constitutes "wages" under the provisions of this section, or the periods in which or for which such wages were paid, but shall accept the determinations with respect thereto of the Administrator, and such agents as he may designate, as evidenced by returns filed by the Administrator as an employer pursuant to section 1426 (j) of the Internal Revenue Code and certifications made pursuant to this subsection. Such determinations shall be final and conclusive.

"(3) The Administrator is authorized and directed, upon written request of the Social Security Board, to make certification to it with respect to any matter determinable for the Board by the Administrator under this subsection which the Board finds necessary in administering this title."

"(c) Section 1606 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The legislature of any State may, with respect to service to be performed after December 31, 1945, by a laborer, mechanic, or workman, in connection with construction work or the operation and maintenance of electrical facilities, as an employee performing service for the Bonneville Power Administrator (hereinafter called the Administrator), require the Administrator, who, for the purposes of this subsection, is designated an instrumentality of the United States, and any such employee, to make contributions to an unemployment fund, under a State unemployment compensation law approved by the Board under section 1603 and to comply otherwise with such law. Such permission is subject to the conditions imposed by subsection (b) of this section upon permission to State legislatures to require contributions from instrumentalities of the United States. The Administrator is authorized and directed to comply with the provisions of any applicable State unemployment compensation law on behalf of the United States as the employee of individuals whose service constitutes employment under such law by reason of this subsection."

"(d) Section 1607 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(m) Certain employees of Bonneville Power Administrator: The term "employment" shall include such service as is determined by the Bonneville Power Administrator (hereinafter called the Administrator) to be performed after December 31, 1945, by a laborer, mechanic, or workman, in connection with construction work or the operation and maintenance of electrical facilities, as an employee performing service for the Administrator. The term "wages" means, with respect to service which constitutes employment by reason of this subsection, such amount of remuneration as is determined (subject to the provisions of this section) by the Administrator to be

paid for such service. The Administrator is authorized and directed to comply with the provisions of the internal revenue laws on behalf of the United States as the employer of individuals whose service constitutes employment by reason of this subsection."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 24) for the relief of the Truckee-Carson irrigation district.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the proposed contract approved as to form by the Secretary of the Interior on January 9, 1945, between the United States of America and the Truckee-Carson irrigation district is approved and, after said contract shall have been duly executed for and in behalf of the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, the said Secretary is hereby authorized to execute it on behalf of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE TO STATE OF IOWA OF AGRICULTURAL BYPRODUCTS LABORATORY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1765) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to donate and convey to the State of Iowa all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain premises, situate on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, conveyed to the United States by the State of Iowa by warranty deed dated January 12, 1934, recorded in deed book 76, page 374, of the records of Story County, Iowa, and the laboratory building which the United States has erected thereon for farm waste investigations.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WEATHER BUREAU PROPERTY, NORTHFIELD, VT.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3549) to provide for the conveyance of certain Weather Bureau property to Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to donate and convey to Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property adjacent to the campus of such university, which was conveyed to the United States by such university by warranty deed dated December 19, 1908, recorded in deed book 37, page 72, in the office of the town clerk, North-

field, Vt., together with all improvements thereon, and also to donate to the said university all of the weather station equipment and facilities on such property and in the buildings thereon (exclusive of office supplies and equipment).

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER IN
MCLEAN COUNTY, N. DAK.**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 233) granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as indicated by the title, this bill would authorize the construction of a free bridge across certain navigable waters. It has apparently been the practice or policy of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to place a time limitation for the construction of these bridges, yet this bill does not contain the usual time limitation. I have prepared an amendment which would require the construction to be started within 2 years from the date of the enactment of this bill and be completed within 4 years. If no one objects to such an amendment, I will withdraw my reservation and offer the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, from McLean County to either Mercer County or Oliver County, N. Dak., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: Page 2, line 2, after the word "act", strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That this act shall be null and void unless actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 2 years and completed within 4 years from the date of the approval hereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS YELLOWSTONE RIVER NEAR FAIRVIEW, MONT.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 234) authorizing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Yellowstone River near Fairview, Mont.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the States of North Dakota and Montana, jointly or severally, are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Yellowstone River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, near Fairview, Mont., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. There are hereby conferred upon the States of North Dakota and Montana all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: On page 2, line 2, after the word "act", strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That this act shall be null and void unless actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 2 years and completed within 4 years from the date of approval of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**ARKANSAS-MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE
COMMISSION**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 454) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission; defining the authority, power, and duties of said commission; and authorizing said commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1939.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved May 17, 1939, heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved May 27, 1940, and July 14, 1941, and February 12, 1944, creating the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission and authorizing such commission to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River, at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., be, and is hereby, revived and reenacted: "Provided, That this act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of approval hereof."

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

**BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. CROIX RIVER
(HUDSON, WIS.)**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 527) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis., authorized to be built by the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, jointly or separately, by an act of Congress approved July 17, 1942, as extended by the act of Congress approved June 22, 1943, are hereby extended until the end of 1 and 3 years, respectively, after the date of the termination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

**BRIDGE ACROSS THE COLUMBIA RIVER
(CLATSOP COUNTY, OREG.)**

The Clerk called the bill (S. 574) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Clatsop County, Oreg.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Clatsop County, Oreg., authorized to be built by the Oregon-Washington Bridge Board of Trustees by an act of Congress approved June 13, 1934, as amended, as heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved August 30, 1935, January 27, 1936, August 5, 1937, May 26, 1938, August 5, 1939, December 16, 1940, and May 3, 1945, are further extended 2 and 4 years, respectively, from May 3, 1945.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "1945" and insert "1943."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "two" and insert "one" and strike out "four" and insert "three."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE COMMISSION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 476) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N.Y.", approved June 14, 1933, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved June 14, 1933, as amended (heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved June 8, 1934, May 28, 1935, April 11, 1936, August 12, 1937, April 26, 1939, June 8, 1940, and August 21, 1941), creating the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission and authorizing said commis-

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 6, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to donate and convey to the State of Iowa all right, title,
5 and interest of the United States in and to certain premises,
6 situate on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agricul-
7 ture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, conveyed to the
8 United States by the State of Iowa by warranty deed dated
9 January 12, 1934, recorded in deed book 76, page 374, of
10 the records of Story County, Iowa, and the laboratory build-
11 ing which the United States has erected thereon for farm
12 waste investigations.

Passed the House of Representatives July 3, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Jury 6, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued September 26, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, September 25, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	6	Forestry,.....	22	Reorganization.....	7,24
Budgeting.....	1,15,18	Full employment.....	1,15,18	Roads.....	5
Byproducts Laboratory....	2	Holidays.....	12	Secretary of War.....	3
C.C.C.....	1	Lands.....	22,25	Surplus property.....	3,21,25
Dairy industry.....	19	Nominations.....	3	Taxation.....	4
Daylight-saving time.....	23	Personnel.....	4,16	Transportation.....	14
Foreign relief.....	20	Price control.....	13	Veterans.....	8,11
Foreign trade.....	9,17	Reconversion.....	10		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate began debate on full-employment bill. House agreed to resolution for consideration of bill to exempt retirement annuities from taxation. House Rules Committee reported resolution declaring that road-construction program may be resumed.

SENATE

1. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL. Began debate on this bill, S. 380 (pp. 9099-112). Chairman Wagner of the Banking and Currency Committee spoke in favor of the bill (pp. 9099-106). Sen. Murray, Mont., spoke in favor of the bill and inserted a table, "Estimates of guaranteed loans and insurance in force by U.S. Government agencies," which includes a CCC item (pp. 9106-12).

2. BYPRODUCTS LABORATORY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1765, to provide for conveyance to Iowa of the Agricultural By-products Laboratory (S. Rept. 590) (p. 9096).

3. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of Robert P. Patterson to be Secretary of War (pp. 9098, 9125-6).

Passed over the nomination of W. Stuart Symington to be Surplus Property Administrator, at the request "of the Senator from North Dakota" (p. 9126).

HOUSE

4. RETIREMENT-ANNUITY TAXATION. Agreed, 169-123, to a resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 2948, to exempt annuity payments under the Civil Service Retirement Act from taxation (pp. 9135-41).

5. ROADS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for consideration of H. Con. Res. 81, which provides that the war emergency has been relieved to an extent which will justify proceeding with the road-construction program (p. 9128).

6. APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS; TRANSFERS OF FUNDS. Both Houses received from the President a recommendation that \$28,692,772,000 of Army appropriations be rescinded and a provision "authorizing certain transfers of appropriated funds" (H.Doc.290). To Appropriations Committee. (pp. 9096, 9149.)

7. REORGANIZATION. The Labor Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3864, to establish the office of Under Secretary of Labor and three offices of Assistant Secretary of Labor, and to abolish the existing offices of Assistant Secretary of Labor and Second Assistant Secretary of Labor (H. Rept. 1026) (p. 9149).
8. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. Rep. Roes, Kans., charged that the Veterans' Preference Act is being violated (p. 9127).
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., criticized international cartels (pp. 9127-8).
10. RECONVERSION. Rep. Douglas, Calif., defended the President's reconversion program (pp. 9147-8).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. VETERANS. S. 1432, by Sen. Morse, Oreg., to establish a Bureau of Veterans' Arts and Crafts. To Finance Committee. (p. 9096.)
12. CARVER DAY. S. J. Res. 99, by Sen. Myers, Pa., designating each Jan. 5 as George Washington Carver Day. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 9096.)
13. PRICE ADMINISTRATOR'S AUTHORITY. H. R. 4177, by Rep. Kunkel, Pa., "to impose certain limitations on the authority of the Price Administrator to institute actions on behalf of the United States." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9149.)
14. LARCENY. H. R. 4180, by Rep. Sumners, Tex., "to amend the law relating to larceny in interstate and foreign commerce." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 9149.)
15. FULL-EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 4181, by Rep. LaFollette, Ind., to establish a full-employment program through concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, etc. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 9149.)
16. FEDERAL SALARIES. H. R. 4182, by Rep. Patterson, Calif., to increase Federal salaries by 20%. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 9149.)
17. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 4185, by Rep. Bell, Mo., "to provide for future trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands." To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 9149.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted his debate with L. M. Cherne on the full-employment bill, which he opposes (pp. A4356-7).
19. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., criticizing oleomargarine manufacturers and inserted letters of Agriculture Department officials on oleomargarine (p. A4360).
20. FOREIGN RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Voorhis, Calif., favoring continuance of UNRRA (p. A4357).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

21. SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. R. 3907 (for provisions see Digest 163). Approved Sept. 18 (Public Law 181, 79th Cong.).



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1945

No. 167

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, September 10, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, fountain of all life, from whom cometh all serenity and certainty, flow into us as a deep and healing stream this day and let little things be submerged in great things and the fretful anxieties of time be seen in the quiet horizons of the abiding. Deliver us from the sin of self-distrust and from the greater sin of forgetting Thee to trust ourselves.

We tremble at the possibilities for evil which lurk in our own hearts. Grant unto Thy erring and willful children moral control and a ruling passion for world brotherhood, lest the awful instruments of death and destruction now held in frail human hands scourge the planet and melt into brittle glass the fruitful earth.

Open our eyes to the futility of changing maps without changing men. To this end may selfishness and all uncleanness be burned from our hearts, error purged from our minds, and our wills be lost in Thine: In the Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Chief Clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1945.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. WALTER F. GEORGE, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President pro tempore.

Mr. GEORGE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, September 24, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY—LETTER FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, certain legislation has been offered in the Senate, and I understand approved by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, suggesting the creation of a commission to handle the control, development, and use of the atomic bomb. I understand this legislation, and I know of several other suggestions that included the idea that the Chief Justice of the United States should be chairman of such a commission. Knowing that upon a previous occasion when it was suggested that the Chief Justice should serve as chairman of a commission to control soldiers voting the Chief Justice felt that any such assignment would be impossible for him to accept, I presented an inquiry to him with respect to the suggestion that he should head the commission to deal with the atomic bomb. I send to the desk a letter from the Chief Justice and ask that it be read by the clerk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., September 24, 1945.
Hon. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR VANDENBERG: I have your letter of the 21st, inquiring whether I would be disposed to accept the chairmanship of a mixed commission to study and report upon the control, development, and use of atomic energy.

I am not unmindful of the grave importance of such an undertaking, and I can say that I would be deeply interested in rendering such a service if I were free to undertake it. But the duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States are difficult and exacting. Their adequate performance is in a very real sense a "full-time job." I have accepted the office, and acceptance necessarily carries with it the obligation on my part to give whatever of time and energy are needed for the performance of its functions.

Having some knowledge of the nature of the problem which the proposed commis-

sion would be called upon to study, I am satisfied that I could not adequately discharge the duties of my office and at the same time give appropriate attention to the work of the commission. As I am already committed to the former, it is clear to me that I could not rightly undertake the latter.

With kind personal regards and all good wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

HARLAN F. STONE.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I suggest that the letter from the Chief Justice lie upon the table pending a decision by the Senate regarding the appropriate forum to which the proposal for the control of atomic energy should be referred.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2716. An act to provide for health programs for Government employees;

H. R. 3636. An act relating to the sale, in the District of Columbia, of certain small rockfish;

H. R. 3867. An act to amend the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia with respect to the making and publishing of annual reports by trust companies;

H. R. 3868. An act to provide that veterans may obtain copies of public records in the District of Columbia, without the payment of any fees, for use in presenting claims to the Veterans' Administration; and

H. R. 3873. An act to provide for the opening of a road within the boundaries of the District of Columbia Training School property in Anne Arundel County, Md.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H. R. 3686. An act to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the registers of the land offices in Alaska to per-

form functions under the Alaska real property ownership declaration law; and

H. R. 3974. An act to provide for termination of daylight saving time.

FULL EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1945—MINORITY VIEWS (PT. 2 OF REPT. NO. 583)

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 24th instant,

Mr. RADCLIFFE (for himself, Mr. TAFT, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER) submitted on September 24, 1945, minority views on the bill (S. 380) to establish a national policy and program for assuring continuing full employment in a free competitive economy, through the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, labor, State, and local governments, and the Federal Government.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

RESCISSESS OF PORTIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT (H. Doc. No. 290)

A communication from the President of the United States transmitting proposed rescissions of portions of appropriations for the Military Establishment available for the fiscal year 1946 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

COST ASCERTAINMENT REPORT OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the cost ascertainment report and appendix for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH USE OF TRAILERS AT MURPHY AND FONTANA DAM, N. C., AND PARSONS, TENN.

A letter from the general manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of receipts and expenses in connection with the use of trailers at Murphy, N. C., Fontana Dam, N. C., and Parsons, Tenn. (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

CLAIM OF WILLIAM WILSON WURSTER AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report and recommendation to the Congress concerning the claim of William Wilson Wurster against the United States (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS

Mr. TYDINGS presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland praying for continuance of the day care centers established under the provisions of the Lanham Act, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

OLD-AGE SECURITY—RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL OF RICE LAKE, WIS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Rice Lake Wis., relating to old-age security.

There being no objection, the resolution was received. referred to the Com-

mittee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Rice Lake, Wis., in regular session assembled, That the Congress of the United States of America be requested to pass either H. R. 2229 or H. R. 2230 as a broadened measure at the very earliest date possible in order to provide old-age security for all our people in an adequate amount for each retired worker and to force into circulation each and every month the full amount collected to provide such annuities, less the necessary administration expense, thus providing a constant strong demand for goods and services; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Congressman MERLIN HULL and to Senators ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr., and ALEXANDER WILEY.

Passed this 28th day of August 1945.

Approved this 28th day of August 1945.

R. E. FINSTERWALDER,
Mayor.

Attest:

G. M. BAILEY,
City Clerk.

LIMIT OF ALCOHOLIC CONTENT IN BEVERAGES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Kansas Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ at Salina, Kans., on August 29, 1945, favoring one-half of 1 percent to be the limit of alcoholic content in beverages.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it resolved, That we the members of the Eighty-ninth session of the Kansas Annual Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ here convened in Salina, Kans., desire to make it known to the Congress of Kansas, and the Congress of the United States of America, Washington, D. C., that we favor one-half of 1 percent to be the limit of alcoholic content for all beverages for human consumption, and further move that the secretary of this conference be instructed to write letters to our Representatives in the Senate and House of both Houses of Congress in Kansas and in Washington, D. C., to this effect.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 1765. A bill to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; without amendment (Rept. No. 590).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 1426. A bill to provide for the replanning and rebuilding of slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly, by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such area in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease; and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 591).

Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution to provide for

the formulation of policies with respect to the control and use of atomic energy; with amendments; and

S. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to the officers and men of the Army who served under him during World War II; and providing for the procurement of a gold medal to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the people of the United States; with an amendment.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 1430. A bill for the relief of Melvin McNeal and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McNeal; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHANDLER:

S. 1431. A bill to provide relief for members of the American Volunteer Group in China and for their dependents; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 1432. A bill to establish a Bureau of Veterans' Arts and Crafts; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GREEN:

S. J. Res. 98. Joint resolution authorizing report relative to location and cost of monument on public ground in District of Columbia to Armed Services of the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. J. Res. 99. Joint resolution designating the 5th day of January of each year as George Washington Carver Day, and providing for the appropriate observance thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 2716. An act to provide for health programs for Government employees; to the Committee on Civil Service.

H. R. 3636. An act relating to the sale, in the District of Columbia, of certain small rockfish;

H. R. 3867. An act to amend the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia with respect to the making and publishing of annual reports by trust companies;

H. R. 3868. An act to provide that veterans may obtain copies of public records in the District of Columbia, without the payment of any fees, for use in presenting claims to the Veterans' Administration; and

H. R. 3873. An act to provide for the opening of a road within the boundaries of the District of Columbia Training School property in Anne Arundel County, Md.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

FULL EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1945—AMENDMENTS

Mr. FULBRIGHT submitted an amendment, Mr. HICKENLOOPER submitted two amendments, and Mr. RADCLIFFE submitted several amendments intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (S. 380) to establish a national policy and program for assuring continuing full employment in a free competitive economy, through the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, labor, State and local governments, and the Federal Government, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Calendar No. 590

79TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 590

CONVEYANCE TO STATE OF IOWA OF AGRICULTURAL BYPRODUCTS LABORATORY

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 1765]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1765) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, having considered same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass.

The following letter is deemed sufficient explanation of the purposes of this proposed legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 5, 1945.

Hon. JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FLANNAGAN: This is in reply to your request of February 10, 1945, which was acknowledged February 20, 1945, for a report on H. R. 1765, a bill "to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts." The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to donate and convey to the State of Iowa all right, title, and interest of the United States in the premises and building known as the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa.

The Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory building is of brick, stone, and steel construction, completely fireproof. It is 100 feet by 80 feet by 40 feet in height. The building is divided into two sections, one of which was built for laboratories and offices, and the other for the erection and operation of pilot plants. The pilot-plant portion is 76 feet by 58 feet with a second floor open gallery. The total floor space is approximately 15,000 square feet.

Construction of the building was started early in the spring of 1934 with an allotment of \$70,000 made by the Public Works Administration. An additional \$10,000 was made available in April 1935. The site for this building was formally deeded to the United States by the State of Iowa (by State board of education), January 12, 1934. The deed carries the provision "the same to be used for the purpose of erecting thereon a laboratory building for farm-waste investigations."

In view of the fact that the site of this building is within the campus of Iowa State College, the college made available to the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils the services of the head of their architectural department who designed and assisted in the preparation of the plans for the building to be erected. Work on the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory was completed June 1935, and the building was occupied by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils promptly thereafter.

The cooperative work on farm wastes for which the building was constructed was first provided for in the fiscal year 1932. The report of the House Committee on Appropriations on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1932, called attention, under the subappropriation item "Agricultural Chemical Investigations" of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, to an increase above the budget which the committee had granted of " * * * \$75,000 for investigations, in cooperation with the State agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, for the utilization of farm wastes, including cornstalks, cereal straws, corn cobs, oat hulls, cotton stalks, cottonseed hulls, cotton motes, flax straw, peanut hulls, rice hulls, sugarcane bagasse, and other agricultural waste products." This increase of \$75,000 for the purpose stated above was included in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 as approved February 23, 1931.

Acting on the authority referred to in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, and with the funds provided therein for this specific purpose, the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils established, in cooperation with the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, an agricultural byproducts laboratory to conduct research on farm byproducts, crop wastes, trade wastes, and similar material, and on special chemical or other products derived from these materials. The Bureau of Chemistry and Soils entered upon these cooperative investigations with the Iowa State College in the summer of 1931, Iowa State College providing for this purpose quarters in their industrial engineering building on the campus of the college at Ames, Iowa. Under the cooperative arrangement, the Iowa State College furnished free of cost, building, office, and laboratory space, including light, heat, electric power, steam, gas, janitor service, telephone, and use of such of its apparatus and special equipment as was not provided by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of this Department. These cooperative investigations were continued under these conditions of space occupancy in quarters furnished by the Iowa State College until June 1935.

It was in recognition of the difficulty of the Iowa State College in providing completely adequate facilities for these investigations within its own buildings that the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of this Department in 1933 requested allocation of funds from the Public Works Administration for the construction of an agricultural byproducts laboratory to be erected on a site on the campus of the Iowa State College, which site was to be deeded to the United States for this purpose. As previously mentioned, the land was deeded in 1934 and the building was completed in 1935.

In the Agricultural Adjustment Act approved February 16, 1938 (title II, sec. 202 (a) to (f) the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized and directed to establish, equip, and maintain four regional research laboratories, one for each major farm-producing area and at such laboratories to conduct researches into and to develop new scientific, chemical, and technical uses, and new and extended markets and outlets for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof. A sum of not to exceed \$4,000,000 was to be provided for these regional laboratories, the Secretary to allocate one-fourth of the sum annually to each of the four laboratories established. The Northern Regional Research Laboratory established under this authority was located at Peoria, Ill., and in July 1941 the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering (formerly the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils) that had been conducted on the industrial utilization of farm wastes and byproducts at the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, was transferred to and made a part of the research of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

At the same time the work of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering in the field of agricultural engineering, which was carried on in cooperation with the department of agricultural engineering of the Iowa State College, and which had been housed in the engineering building of the college, was moved into the agricultural byproducts building of the Bureau. This building continued then to be used for agricultural engineering research in cooperation with Iowa State College, including analytical studies of methods and machinery for corn products with the objective of lowering costs of production; development of methods of gathering, curing, baling, and otherwise preparing farm residues for

shipment by processing plants; investigations to ascertain what types of grain-storage structures and equipment would best preserve and improve the quality of grain stored on the farms, etc. The engineering building of the Iowa State College had been destroyed by fire at about the time our agricultural engineering work was moved into the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory Building, and with the completion of the new engineering building by the Iowa State College on the campus, provision has been made for carrying on the cooperative agricultural engineering investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture in this State college building.

As a result of the establishment of the four regional research laboratories under the authority contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which provides for research into and the development of new scientific, chemical, and technical uses for farm commodities and products and byproducts thereof to be conducted at such laboratories, the Department of Agriculture is no longer in a position to utilize the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory Building for the purpose for which the State of Iowa deeded the site to the United States, i. e., for the purpose of erecting thereon a laboratory building for farm-waste investigations.

In view of the circumstances outlined, the Department would not be opposed to the passage of H. R. 1765.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, *Secretary.*



(

(

Calendar No. 590

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1765

[Report No. 590]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 6, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Reported by Mr. WILSON, without amendment

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to donate and convey to the State of Iowa all right, title,
5 and interest of the United States in and to certain premises,
6 situate on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agricul-
7 ture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, conveyed to the
8 United States by the State of Iowa by warranty deed
9 dated January 12, 1934, recorded in deed book 76, page

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION
H. R. 1765

[Report No. 590]

Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

JULY 6, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 25 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 10), 1945

Reported without amendment

1 374, of the records of Story County, Iowa, and the labora-
2 tory building which the United States has erected thereon
3 for farm waste investigations.

Passed the House of Representatives July 3, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 176

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued October 10, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, October 9, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjournment	14	Forestry.....	1, 2, 6	Regional authority	4, 21, 29
Alcohol.....	3, 24	Lands, public.....	7, 8	Research.....	7
Budgeting.....	15, 27, 42		16, 17, 29, 35, 37	Rubber.....	24
Buildings and grounds....	16	Land-lease.....	26	Small business.....	10, 31
Coffee.....	25	Minerals.....	6, 33	Soil conservation....	1, 29
Employment.....	18, 19 20, 27, 41, 42, 43	Nominations.....	13	Sugar.....	3
Fertilizer.....	2	Personnel.....	11, 19, 36, 43	Surplus property..	1, 24, 30
Fisheries.....	8	Post-war planning.....	32, 45	Taxation.....	12, 15
Flag display.....	5, 34	Price control.....	10, 18, 22	Textiles.....	44
Foreign affairs..	7, 22, 26, 39	Processing plants.....	2, 3	Veterans.....	22, 30, 38
		Public works.....	45	Water conservation.....	1

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to permit Federal alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups. Senate discussed bill providing for use of surplus equipment for soil conservation and forestry. Senate agreed to resolution requesting Secretary of Agriculture to study and make recommendations regarding government war plants used to process farm products. Rep. Sasser introduced bill to continue farm-labor supply program.

SENATE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION; FORESTRY; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Discussed and passed over on objection of Sen. Bailey, N.C., S. 1414, to assist in soil conservation, water conservation, and forestry work by making certain surplus materials available for such work through distribution by grant or loan to public bodies organized under State laws (pp. 9635-6).
2. AGRICULTURAL-COMMODITY PROCESSING PLANTS. Agreed to S. Res. 176, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to study and make recommendations to Congress regarding continued use of federally-owned plants and facilities which were used during the war for the exclusive processing of agricultural commodities and forest products or for manufacturing nitrates for fertilizers (pp. 9636-7). without amendment
3. SUGAR; ALCOHOL. Senate Finance Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 100, to permit federally-owned alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups (S. Rept. 626) (p. 9626).
4. BONNEVILLE PROJECT ACT. Passed without amendment H.R. 2090, to amend the Bonneville Project Act so as to provide better methods of administration and, among other things, to authorize the Administrator to dispose of energy to Federal agencies at rates approved by the Federal Power Commissioner, relieve him of maintaining duplicate records, requires annual commercial-type audits, authorize appointments pursuant to civil-service laws of electrical-facility workers, and authorize settlement of tort claims not in excess of \$1,000 (p. 9646). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. PULASKI MEMORIAL DAY. Passed without amendment H.J. Res. 15, authorizing proclamation of Oct. 11, 1945 as General Pulaski's Memorial Day (p. 9642). This bill will now be sent to the President.

6. MINERALS; FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 932, to exclude certain lands in forests in Deschutes County, Oreg., from the operation of the general mining laws (pp. 9633-4).
At the request of Sen. Levercomb, W.Va., passed over S. 680, to encourage and protect small refineries by extending preferences to such refineries in disposing of royalty oil under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act (p. 9633).
7. RESEARCH; LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R. 1765, to provide for the conveyance to Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (p. 9639). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. FISHERIES; PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 131, which authorizes the conveyance of the U.S. fish hatchery at Butte Falls, Oreg., to Oreg., but requires that should the property be converted to any other use title shall revert to the U.S. (p. 9642).
9. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an Order of Alpha's resolution favoring relief, including food and clothing, for Greece (pp. 9624-5).
10. SMALL BUSINESS; PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Knowland, Calif., inserted a letter from the Visalia (Calif.) C of C criticizing OPA's policies which "cover up higher costs for labor and raw materials without raising prices to consumers" (pp. 9625-6).
11. EMPLOYEE DETAILS. Public Lands and Surveys Committee submitted a report of persons employed by Committee who are not full-time Senate or Committee employees (lists FS employees) (p. 9626).
12. POLL TAX. On objection of Sen. Hill, Ala., passed over H.R. 7, to eliminate poll taxes (pp. 9644-5).
13. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of Lowell B. Mason to be Federal Trade Commissioner (p. 9650).
Finance Committee reported favorably the nomination of Watson B. Miller to be Federal Security Administrator (p. 9650).
At the request of Sen. Hill, Ala., passed over the nomination of Raymond S. McKeough to be a member of the U.S. Maritime Commission (p. 9650).
14. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Oct. 11 (p. 9650).

HOUSE

15. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4309, to provide for a reduction in taxes (H.Rept. 1106) (p. 9667).
Received a Niagara Planning Frontier Assoc. resolution favoring elimination of excess-profits tax for corporations, a broad practical basis for individual taxation, and reduction in fiscal requirements for the Federal budget (p. 9668).
16. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Rep. Lanham, Tex., announced hearings on H.R. 4276, the public-buildings bill and included a statement to clarify the term "eligible project" (p. 9654). This bill authorizes the Federal Works Administrator to acquire lands outside D.C. for authorized public-building projects and new projects with limitations as to equitable distribution throughout the U.S. and as to cost. Authorizes appropriations of \$98,000,000 for new projects and provides for a program for public-building construction in or near D.C. Authorizes

direction with such heroic devotion and personal sacrifice.

SEC. 3. The President of the United States is requested to cause gold medals to be struck, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, in General Marshall's and Admiral King's honor. When the medals have been prepared, the President is requested to present them to General Marshall and Admiral King, together with a copy of this joint resolution engrossed on parchment, in the name of the people of the United States.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

The title was amended to read: "Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King and to the members of the armed forces of the United States who served under their direction; and providing for the striking and presentation to General Marshall and Fleet Admiral King of appropriate gold medals in the name of the people of the United States."

AGRICULTURAL BYPRODUCTS LABORATORY, IOWA STATE COLLEGE

The bill (H. R. 1765) to provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONTROL AND USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY—JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 93) to provide for the formulation of policies with respect to the control and use of atomic energy was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Over.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I should like to address myself to the acting majority leader at this time. It seems to me quite obvious that this particular measure should be indefinitely postponed. It involves an original recommendation by the Committee on Military Affairs respecting the control and use of atomic energy. It proposes a commission headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has indicated by letter to the Senate that he could not serve in that capacity. Furthermore, it deals with a subject upon which we now have more official information. I am wondering whether the able Senator from Alabama would not think it wise to postpone the joint resolution indefinitely.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in view of the absence of the distinguished senior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the author of the resolution, and in view of the absence of the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], who expressed his views last Friday on the question of atomic energy, I should prefer to have the joint resolution simply go over for the time being. The Senator from Michigan realizes, of course, that if that is done, the chances are that unless some Member of the Senate later moves to bring up the joint resolution,

it will not come before the Senate, anyway, because it is the practice here to proceed with the calling of bills on the calendar, beginning where the last call concluded. As the Senator knows, many bills which have been on the calendar for quite some time are in the status of having been reached once and of having been passed over, and subsequently they remain on the calendar without further action as to them.

For the time being, at least, I should prefer just to let the measure be passed over.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I have no objection to that course. I simply wish to observe in passing—and I make this observation with the very greatest respect for the personnel of the Committee on Military Affairs—that I hope that if the committee succeeds in obtaining jurisdiction over legislation dealing with the control and use of atomic energy, it will pay a little more attention to the necessity for accumulating accurate information on the subject than it did when it reported this particular joint resolution in 45 minutes, without hearing any witnesses or conducting any hearings whatsoever.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I do not know that the Committee on Military Affairs acted with much more expedition than did the Foreign Relations Committee when it reported the resolution of the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That resolution provided merely for the creation of a committee.

Mr. HILL. The joint resolution we are now discussing provides for the creation of a commission.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is quite true.

Mr. HILL. I may say that, in my opinion, both committees acted with about the same speed.

Mr. VANDENBERG. No; Mr. President; the Senator from Alabama must allow me to disagree with him. The Foreign Relations Committee was careful enough to send a special committee to consult with the President of the United States before it took any action whatever. I am sure that will commend itself to the Senator from Alabama as being a course of great prudence.

Mr. HILL. I was not on the subcommittee which went to confer with the President, but there seems to have been some misunderstanding somewhere regarding what the President wished in the matter. According to my understanding, when the resolution came from the Foreign Relations Committee it was thought that it was the wish of the President that the matter be handled along the lines of that resolution.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes; that was the committee's belief.

Mr. HILL. Subsequently there came from the President a message indicating that he preferred another course.

Mr. VANDENBERG. No; the message did not refer to another course. The President's message did not bring up the matter of jurisdiction. The difficulty arose when the House of Representatives Rules Committee reported a similar resolution, and then totally col-

lided with some mysterious edict from some totally inexplicable source that that course should not be pursued.

Mr. HILL. Perhaps that message was an inexplicable, as the Senator has said, as the atomic bomb itself. Undoubtedly we have much to learn about the atomic bomb.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There has been 5 minutes of discussion on the pending measure. Is there objection under the rule?

Mr. ELLENDER. I have objected.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the joint resolution will be passed over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1426) to provide for the re-planning and rebuilding of slum, blighted, and other areas of the District of Columbia and the assembly by purchase or condemnation, of real property in such areas and the sale or lease thereof for the redevelopment of such area in accordance with said plans; and to provide for the organization of, procedure for, and the financing of such planning, acquisition, and sale or lease; and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

BENALI EL OUKILI BOUCHETA

The bill (S. 1360) to compensate Benali El Oukili Boucheta, an inhabitant of French Morocco, for the wrongful death of his son Mohamed Ben Boucheta Ben Ali El Oukili, near Marnia, Algeria, on September 30, 1944, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Benali El Oukili Boucheta, a resident and inhabitant of French Morocco, the sum of \$780 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States arising from the wrongful death near Marnia, Algeria, on September 30, 1944, of his son Mohamed Ben Boucheta Ben Ali El Aukili: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

CLEMENT EUZIERE

The bill (S. 1361) to compensate Clement Euziere, an inhabitant of French Morocco, for personal injuries caused by a naval vehicle near Oran, Algeria, on September 21, 1943, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Clement Euziere, a resident and inhabitant

of French Morocco, the sum of \$2,000 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States arising from an accident occurring near Oran, Algeria, on September 21, 1943, in which he sustained permanent injuries, to wit: the loss of his left leg at the level of the upper third of the thigh: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

REIMBURSEMENT OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL FOR CERTAIN PERSONAL PROPERTY LOSSES

The bill (S. 1363) to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or destroyed as the result of water damage occurring at certain naval and Marine Corps shore activities was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$1,581.44, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or destroyed as the result of water damage occurring in the baggage room, main bachelor officers' quarters, Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C., on February 20, 1944; and as the result of the destruction of commanding officer's quarters, amphibious training base, Okracoke, N. C., on September 14, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

LAND FOR RESETTLEMENT IN GUAM

The bill (S. 1362) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer land for resettlement in Guam, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this is one of three bills affecting Guam. One of the bills is on the calendar and another one is now pending before the Naval Affairs Committee.

With the exception of Hawaii, Guam is the only possession which the United States has in the Pacific the citizens of which are nationals of the United States as distinguished from those of the Philippine Islands. I should include, however, Samoa.

As Senators know, the damage to Guam has been terrific, and the people there have suffered severely. Incidentally, the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, as well as other Senators who have heard the story of the loyalty

of the citizens of Guam and their devotion to the interests of America during the time of war, have been thrilled by a recital of the facts. That little island of 22,000 people was almost completely destroyed. An effort is now being made to rehabilitate it. The island happens to be under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the transfer to the naval government of Guam public lands belonging to the United States which are not required for military or naval use, in order that the naval government may use this land for the resettlement of residents who are displaced as a result of the extensive military and naval construction programs on Guam.

Current naval and military programs in Guam have necessitated the extensive acquisition of private real property on the island. There are now over 160 military and naval reservations on Guam and they occupy over half of the more valuable lands of the island as well as considerable portions of the pasture and forest areas. This increase in military and naval land requirements has created a problem in the rehabilitation of residents who have had to be moved from property acquired for governmental use and who, therefore, have to be resettled elsewhere on the island.

Private owners of lands in Guam will not usually sell their holdings. Even if they would sell, it would not be desirable to open the real-estate market at the present time when money is plentiful as a result of the current construction program, since this would result in unwarranted inflation in real estate. For this reason the military government of Guam has prohibited private transfer of property.

There are available in Guam, however, certain Government-owned lands which are not required for military or naval use and which might, therefore, be used for resettlement purposes.

It is estimated that the Federal Government owns approximately 16,507 hectares—40,788.797 acres—of land in Guam. Of this amount, 14,581 hectares—26,000.665 acres—was Spanish Crown land which became the property of the Federal Government upon the cession of Guam to the United States. It is believed that much of this land will be unsuitable for military or naval installations but may be suitable for resettlement purposes. At present, however, there is no provision of law which makes

possible the transfer of this property to former owners to replace lands taken for military and naval use. In order to make this land available for a proposed resettlement project through the naval government of Guam, it is desirable to have Federal-owned land not required for military or naval use transferred to the naval government for retransfer and sale to dispossessed owners. This land would be supplemented by other land acquired from private owners by the naval government of Guam.

Therefore, to provide necessary authority for the successful resettlement of displaced residents of Guam whose land has been acquired by the United States for military and naval purposes, the Navy Department recommends the enactment of the bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I hope this bill will not be setting a precedent in any way for the United States to pay for damages to property in other lands whose people were not nationals of the United States but who suffered damages as the result of war operations. If we enter upon a course of that kind we will soon be a bankrupt country.

Is there not at the present time a law which permits the Army and the Navy to pay for damages which have been done to property both of American nationals and citizens of foreign countries? Why should not action under the present law be taken with respect to Guam?

Mr. WALSH. This bill does not deal with that subject. There is, however, another bill to which the Senator's statement should be applied. This bill merely relates to the giving and taking of property.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, as I understand the bill, it contains nothing except that the United States Government, in building war and naval establishments, took land from certain persons, and that in the settlement with them it may acquire other land upon which they may build homes.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am somewhat concerned by a sentence appearing in the committee report to the effect that this land, being land taken by the Navy for war purposes, would be supplemented by other land acquired from private owners by the naval government of Guam. Is there existing authority for the naval government of Guam to acquire lands not now owned by the United States for the purpose of transfer to persons residing on the island of Guam?

Mr. WALSH. The United States government owns a great deal of land on Guam. This bill does not seek to acquire additional land, it merely authorizes the naval government to transfer land owned by it to the natives in payment of land acquired for military and naval installations during the war.

Mr. CORDON. Is there authority now existing for the naval government of Guam to acquire more land than it now owns?

Mr. WALSH. The public lands are under the control of the Secretary of the Interior. It is my judgment that there is no authority now for the naval government of Guam to acquire any land.

Mr. CORDON. The statement to which I refer, which may be found in the report, is that the naval government would acquire additional land from private owners.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me, as a matter of fact, that under the present law the Navy could perhaps acquire the whole island. I think the Senator should remember that the island of Guam has a special and peculiar status. I do not think that anything done there can be considered as a precedent for doing anything anywhere else.

Mr. CORDON. Is it the Senator's understanding that there is no private ownership on Guam?

[PUBLIC LAW 199—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 431—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 1765]

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance to the State of Iowa of the Agricultural Byproducts Laboratory on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to donate and convey to the State of Iowa all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain premises, situate on the campus of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, conveyed to the United States by the State of Iowa by warranty deed dated January 12, 1934, recorded in deed book 76, page 374, of the records of Story County, Iowa, and the laboratory building which the United States has erected thereon for farm waste investigations.

Approved October 18, 1945.

